LONE WOLF AND I UB

VOLUME 4

THE BELL WARDEN

By KAZUO KOIKE & GOSEKI KOJIMA





TONE VOLF

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THE BELL I

By KAZUO KOIKE & GOSEKI KOJIMA





V O L U M E

A NOTE TO READERS

Lone Wolf and Cub is famous for its carefully researched re-creation of Edo-Period Japan. To preserve the flavor of the work, we have chosen to retain many Edo-Period terms that have no direct equivalents in English. Japanese is written in a mix of Chinese ideograms and a syllabic writing system, resulting in numerous synonyms. In the glossary, you may encounter words with multiple meanings. These are words written with Chinese ideograms that are pronounced the same but carry different meanings. A Japanese reader seeing the different ideograms would know instantly which meaning it is, but these synonyms can cause confusion when Japanese is spelled out in our alphabet. O-yurushi o (please forgive us)!



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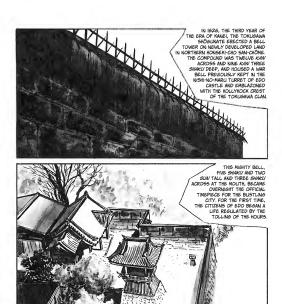
The Bell Warden
Unfaithful Retainers
Parting Frost
Performer
Glossary
Creator Profiles
The Ronin Report

the twentieth



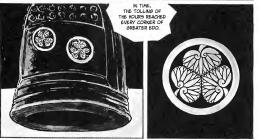
Tsufi Genshichi the Bell Warden















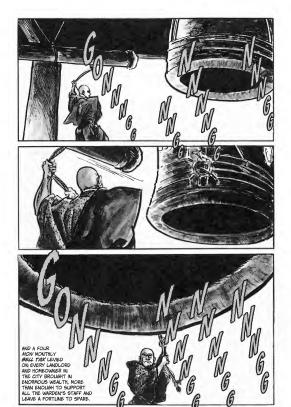












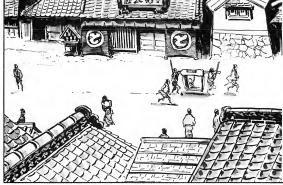


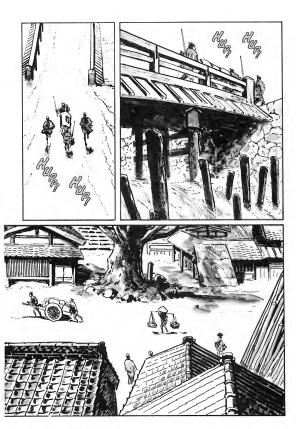


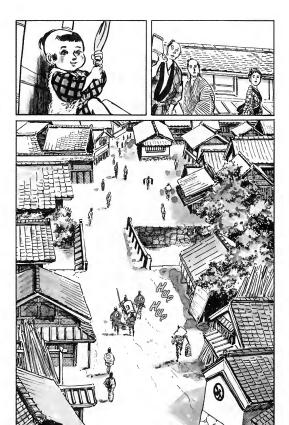


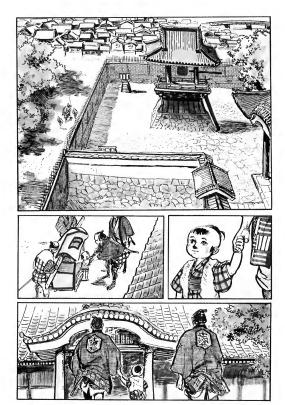


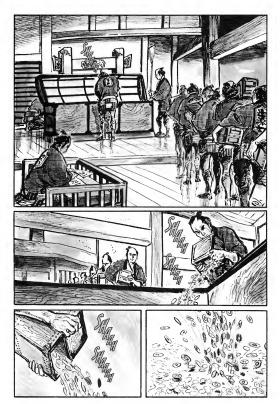


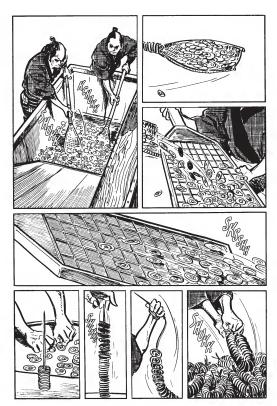




























"BY PLEDGE OF HONOR, I AM UNABLE TO SET FOOT IN KUROBIK! EDO. I MUST ASK YOU TO MEET ME ON THE SHUBIK! BORDERLINE. FORBUE THIS LINERASCHABLE REQUEST. ÖĞAM." HIMM...



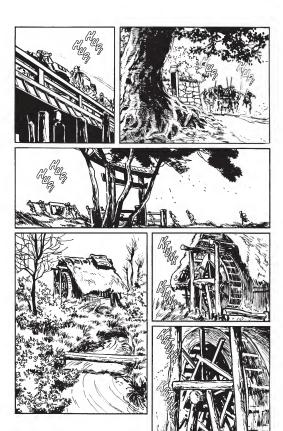
























IF YOU HAVE AN ADVANTAGE, IT IS ONLY YOUR *INSTINCT*, HONED ON FIELDS OF SLAUGHTER.









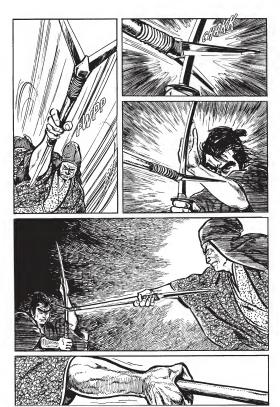












































































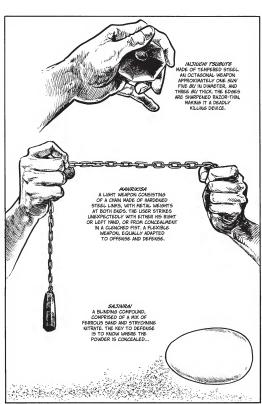














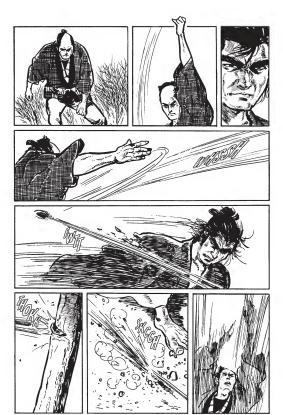




















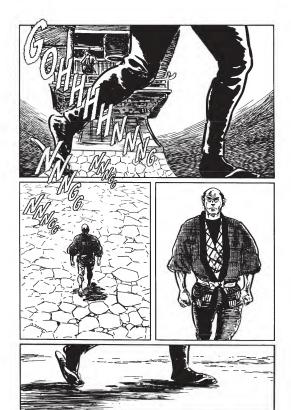
























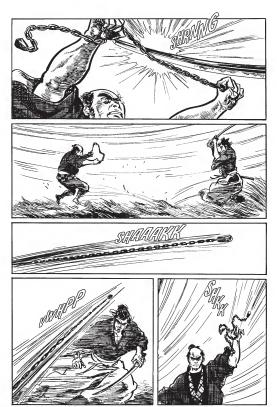


















































































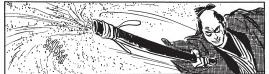


















































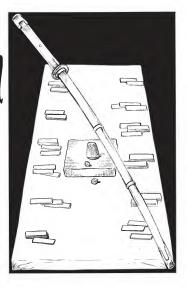


THE LINE OF BELL WARDENS ENDED VITH TSUJI GENSHICHI THE FOURTH. THE TIME BELLS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY MOVED TO TEMPLE GROUNDS, AND ENTRUSTED TO BUDDHIST MONKS.

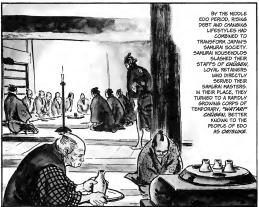


the twenty-lisst

Unlaithful Retainers

















THE CHÜGEN-GASHIRA,
PERMANENTLY EMPLOYED
BOSSES WHO OVERSAW A
SAMURAI HOUSEHOLD'S CHÜGEN
STAFF, GAINED THE POWER TO
HIRE AND FIRE ORISUKE AT
THEIR OWN DISCRETION...



...AND THE ENTIRE SYSTEM VEERED TOWARD LAWLESSNESS.















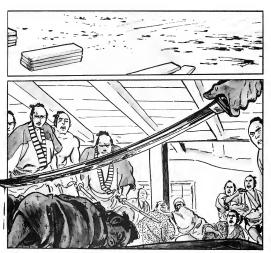












THE ORISINE WERE A NEW BREED. THEY SERVED THE SAMURAI FAMILIES, YET SHARED NONE OF THE VALUES OF SAMURAI SOCIETY-NO LOYALTY, NO SELF-SACRIFICE, NO CONCERN FOR THE FACE AND HONOR OF THEIR MASTERS. THE BOND BETWEEN MASTER AND RETAINER HAD BEEN SEVERED COMPLETELY.

SAMURAI SERVANTS HAD TRADITIONALLY FOLLOWED THE CODES OF SAMURAI SOCIETY, LOYAL TO MASTERS WITH THE SAMURAI LICENSE TO KILL—THE RIGHT OF SEISATSU YODATSU. BUT NOW THE ORISUKE TURNED THE FLANTONS OF SAMURAI SOCIETY ON THEIR READ.











THEY WERE, AFTER ALL, ONLY MERCENARIES. AND WHILE THEIR SAMURAI MASTERS FOOTED THE BILL. THEY OWED THEIR TRUE ALLEGIANCE TO THE CHUGEN-GASHIRA THAT HIRED THEM, IT WAS THESE ORISUKE BOSSES, HEADING UP GANGS THAT SHARED THE SEISATSU YODATSU RIGHTS OF SAMURAL SOCIETY AND WERE ALREADY SYSTEMATICALLY ORGANIZED BY HOUSEHOLD, THAT QUICKLY TURNED MANY ORISUKE TO A LIFE OF GAMBLING AND CRIME.





THE AUTHORITIES WERE HELPLESS TO INTERVENE. IF THEY SUPPRESSED THE ORISUKE, THEY WOULDN'T BE ABLE TO MOBILIZE MAN-POWER ON COMMAND. AND THUS THE ORISUKE SYNDICATES GREW EVER LARGER AND COCKIER, WITH THE TACIT APPROVAL OF THE DAIMYO AND THE HATAMOTO SAMURAI FAMILIES WHO NOW RELIED UPON THEM.





MOREOVER, THE BARRACKS IN THE SAMURAI FAMILY COMPOUNDS WHERE THE ORISUKE LIVED WERE BEYOND THE REACH OF THE LAW, AND THUS TAILOR-MADE FOR ILLEGAL GAMBLING. SOON MANY BARRACKS BOSSES. THE HEYA-GASHIRA, WERE PRESIDING OVER GANGS OF UNRULY GAMBLERS. THE ORISUKE WERE TRULY THE TWISTED OFFSPRING OF SAMURAI SOCIETY ITSELF.



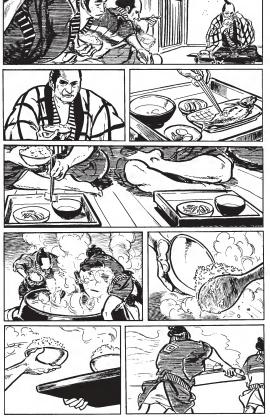


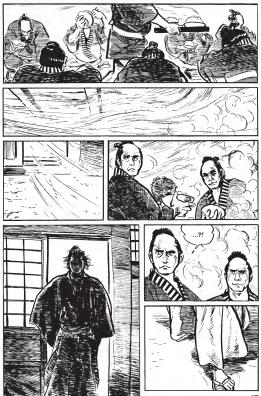






























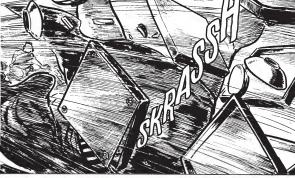




























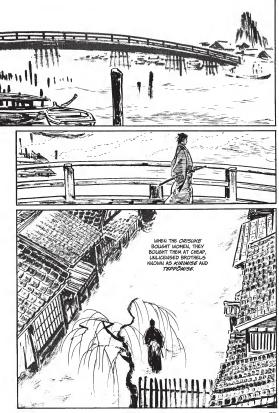


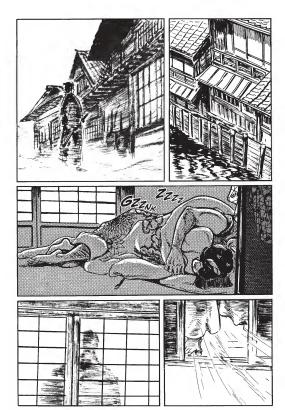




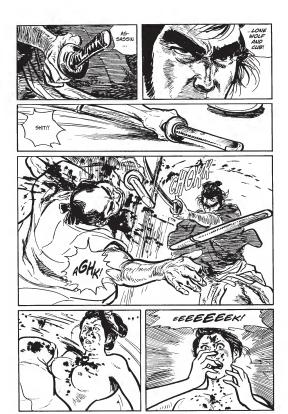










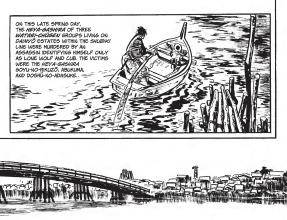




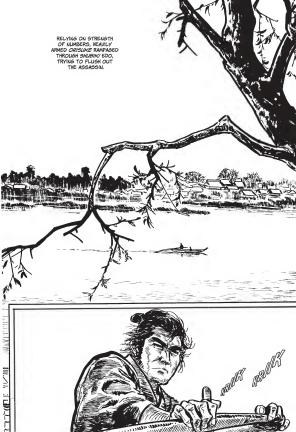


EDO WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS, MARKED ON THE MAPS BY THE ARZENGAR BLACK LINE AND BY THE ARZENGAR BLACK LINE AND BY THE ARZENGAR BLACK LINE AND ARZENDAR BLACK LINE AND ARXENDAR BLACK LINE AND ARXENDAR BLACK LINE AND ARXENDAR BLACK LINE AND ARXENDAR BLACK LINE AND ARX













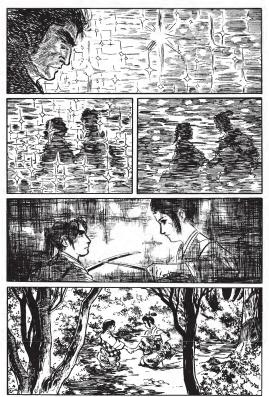
































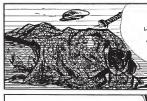








"HIS MAN,
MURDERED BEFORE
HIS EYES, AND HIMSELF
SAVAGELY BEATEN
BY ORISUKE
RUFFIANS!"



IF HE FAILED
TO AVENGE THIS
INSULT, HE WOULD
LOSE ALL FACE. OUR
CLAN WOULD BE
DISHONORED, THE
FAMILY NAME
BESMIRCHED.



YET HIS OPPONENT WAS AN ORISUKE OF OHE KAN, A BOSS CONTROLLING HUNDREDS OF CAUKLESS MEN. IF HE DEWANDED RESTITUTION, THEY WOULD JUST LAUGH IN HIS FACE! THE OSHIL CLAN CLAMED IT WAS NONE OF THEIR BUSINESS.







IT IS THE PATH

OF FILIAL PIETY

TO STRIVE TO KILL

ONOSUKE, EVEN IF IT

SEEMS OVERWHELM-

ING...EVEN IMPOS-

SIBLE. IT IS YOUR

PATH ALONE!

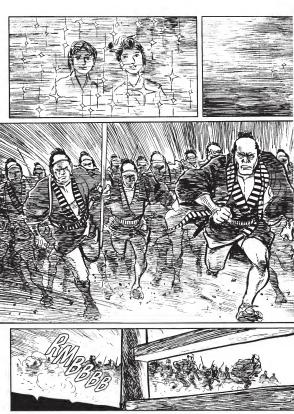
































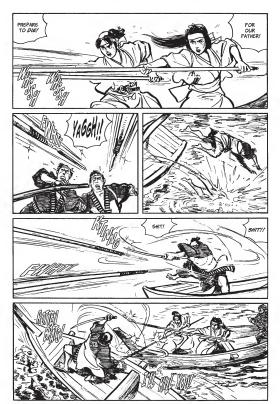






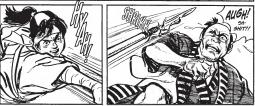














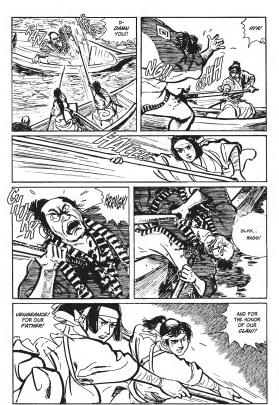












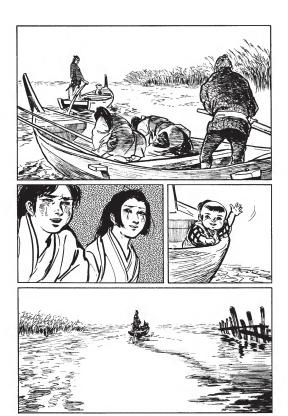










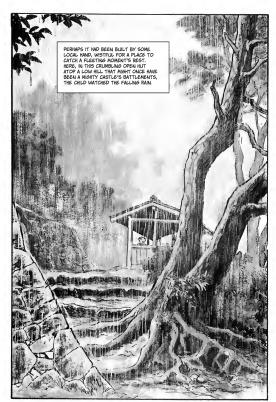




the twenty-second



Parting Frost





























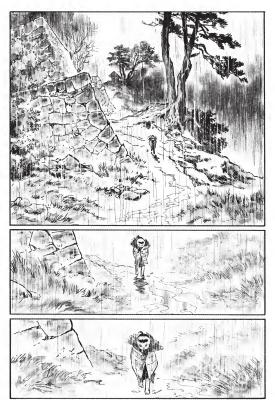
THE CHILD RESOLVED TO SEEK OUT HIS FATHER. HIS HEART, THIS CHILD'S HEART, WAS DAUNTLESS STILL.











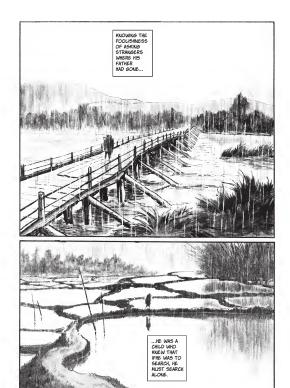


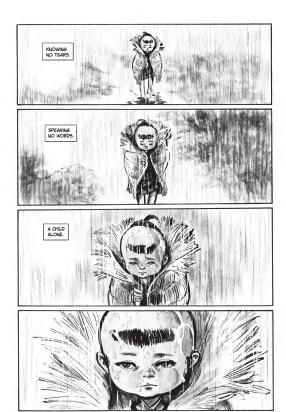


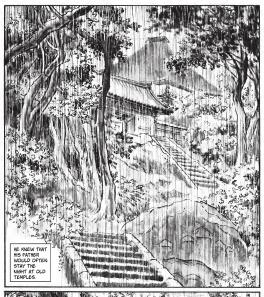


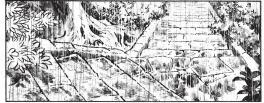












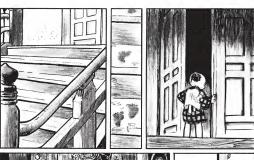






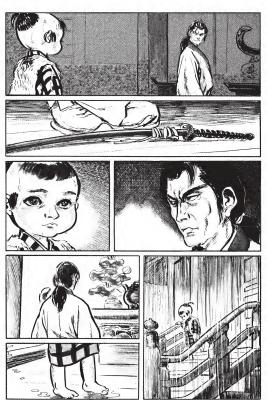














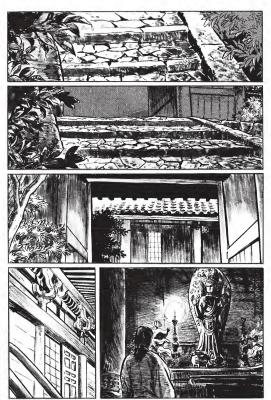








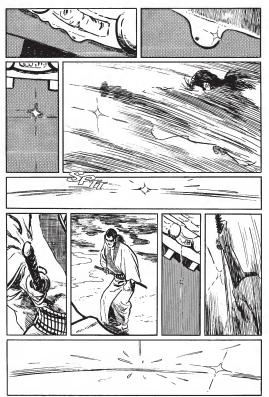




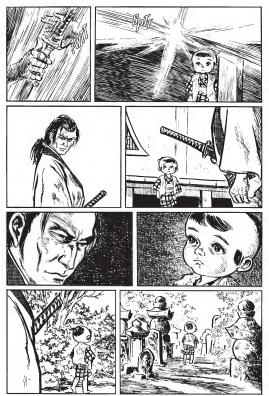


















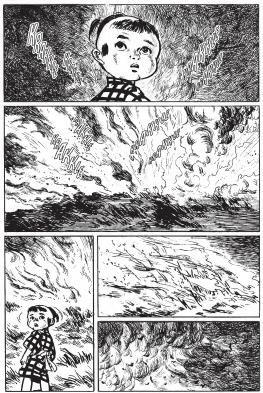






























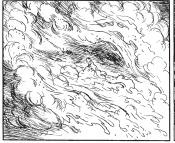




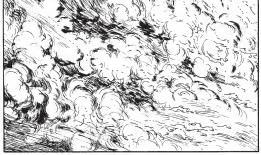


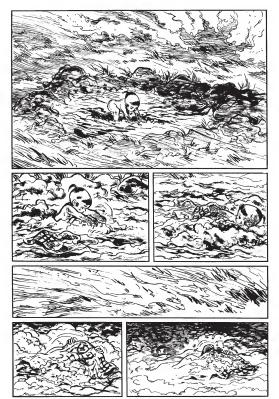


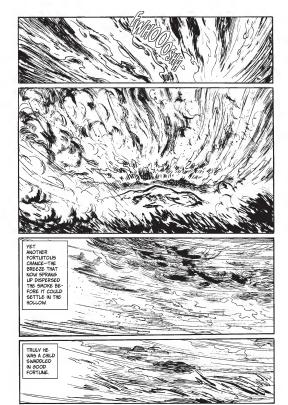




















IT'S... IT'S A KID!



























IT'S TRUE! SHISHÖGAN! EYES THAT ONLY A SWORDSMAN WHO HAS CUT THROUGH DEATH TISELF, WHO WAS WALKED THROLIGH THE SPLATTERING BLOOD OF COUNTLESS SAUGHTERS, CAN POSSESS!



EYES THAT

EVEN I, WHOSE

SWORD HAS DEALT

DEATH BEYOND

COUNTING, MAY

NEVER ATTAIN!

HOW MAS
THIS CHURCH
PROPERTED
SUCH SPRITTP!





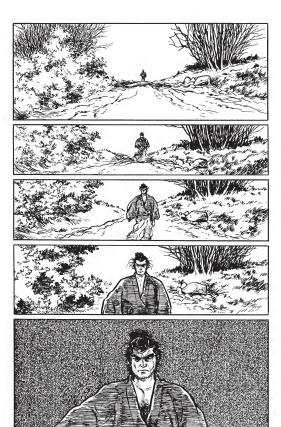










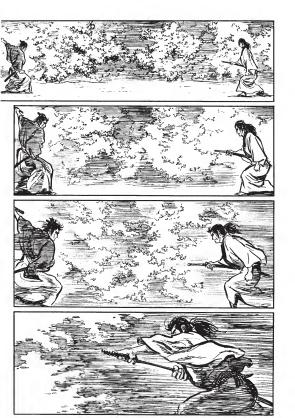










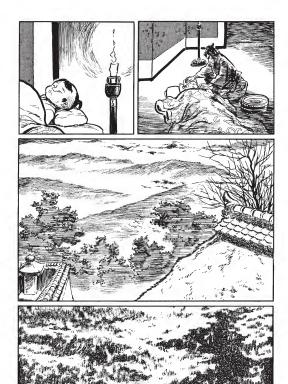






















the twenty-third



Performer























and ... OHH...! NGNN...! SPKK SPKK SPKK SPKK SPKK PKK SPKK SPKK SPKR



































"YESSIR. THAT'S
LANDACION THE TATTOO
SUY'S HOUSE RIGHT OVER
THERE. HE THINK'S HE'S SOME
BIG-SHOT ARTIST OR SOMETHING...
WEIRD OLD COOT. IT TAKES
FOREVER TO GET ANYTHING
OUT OF HIM.

"FIRST YOU GOTTA LISTEN
TO THE SAME OLD LECTURE, MOREN
YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT TATTOOS,
SEE? THEN YOU CAN ASK YER QUESTIONS,
JUST DON'T INTERRUPT HIM BEFORE
HE'S DONE, OR HE'LL SHUT
UP LIKE A CLAM"















WHEN YOU'RE
WORKING ALONG LIKE
THIS, THE NEEDLES GET
HOT, THEY DO. INK DRIES
TOO QUICK. SO I'VE
ALWAYS GOT ANOTHER
SET COOLING IN
WATER.



AND SKIN IS TOLIGH, DAMN TOLIGH! YOU CAN WEAR DOWN THE TIPS OF THIRTY OR MORE NEEDLES LINTIL THEY'RE SMOOTH AS NUBBINS! ESPECIALLY ON WOMEN...THEIR SKIN'S SO TIGHT AND SMOOTH...











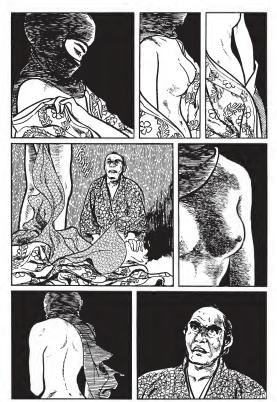


















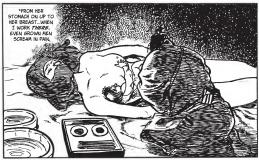


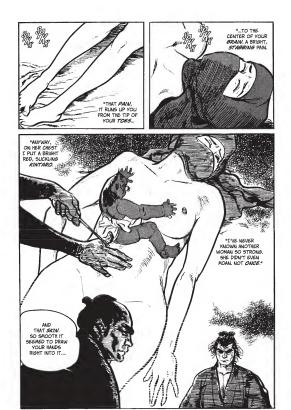










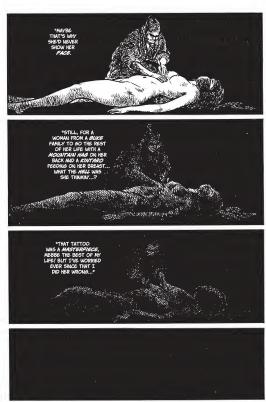




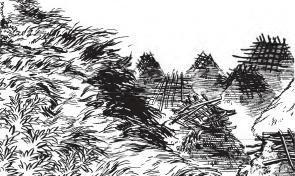


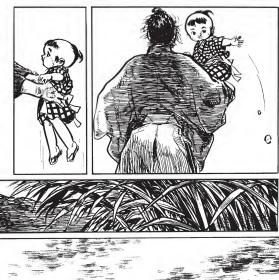


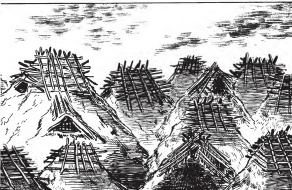












































































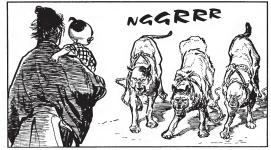






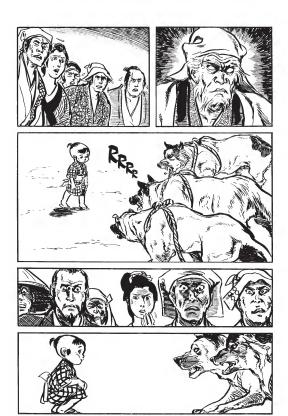
























































IF THIS WOMAN WAS
WILLING TO HAVE SUCH LURID
TATTOOS NEEDLED INTO HER
BREAST AND DOWN HER BACK,
IT WAS A MEANS TO AN ENCH HE WANTED TO USE THEM
TO SHOCK HER BURMLES,
AND STRIKE WHEN THEIR
GUARD WAS DOWN.





























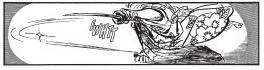








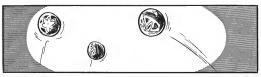










































ON THE OSHÜ BYWAY, JUST THIS SIDE OF TEADO MAY, THERE IS A HOT SPRIME CALLED TSC/TA-MO-PU, THOSE WHO WISH TO SUCCEED ON A QUEST MUST PURIFY THEMSELUES IN THOSE WATERS FOR SEVEN DAYS AND SEVEN MIGHTS BEFORE THEY CAN PRAY AT THE YUKA MEJIN SHRIME.













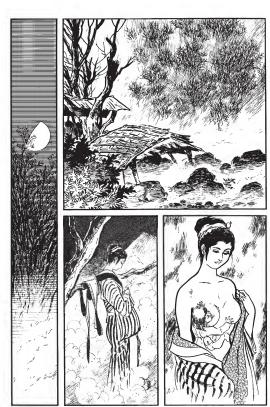


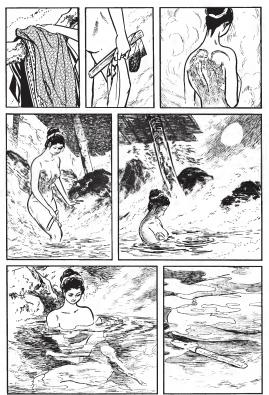
















WHY SHO "NUP, SIR, THAT TSUTA-NO-VUS-RIGHT UP THE MUNESTLUK HATCHO TRAIL, GO UP HIGHER, AND YOU GITS T' YUKA MEIJIN. BUT ALL THEM SOLUS WHIT WANTS TO PRAY THERE GOTTA STAY SEVEN DAYS AND SEVEN NIGHTS AT TSUTA-NO-YU AND WASH UP REAC GOOP! SUTA THE TRUTH NOWADAYS NO ONE GOTTE THE TRUTH NOWADAYS NO ONE GOTTE THE TRUTH NOWADAYS NO ONE GOTTE THEM TRUTH NOWADAYS NO ONE





















































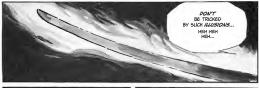
























































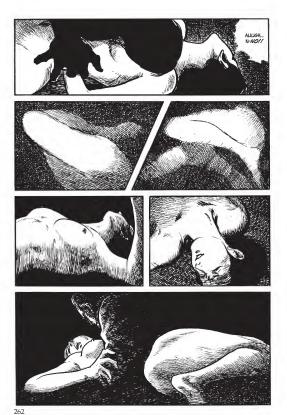
















































































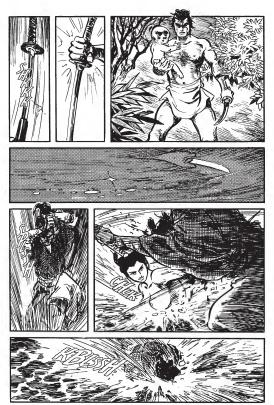






















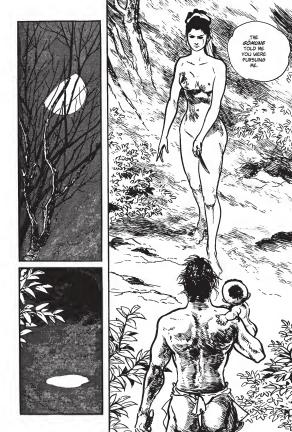
















TELL ME WHY

AH, I

SEE.





































































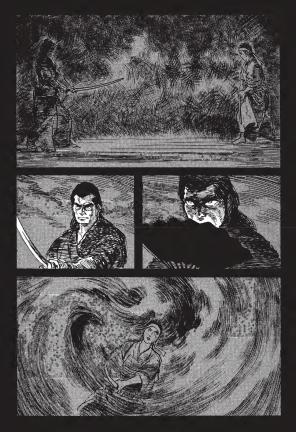


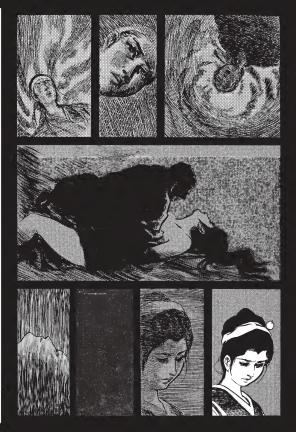




















































































































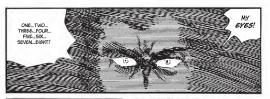
















































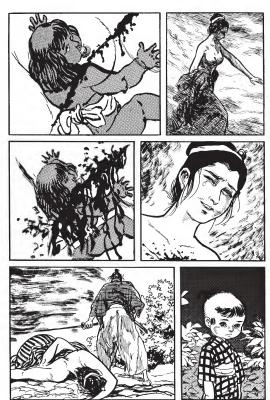




















GLOSSARY

adauchi

Revenge killing. It was accepted practice in the Edo period to kill the person who had killed one's lord or relatives. If the case was strong, the authorities would turn a blind eye to the killing.

bokutō

A wooden practice sword.

bu

Approximately 3 millimeters.

buke

A samurai household.

bushidō

The way of the warrior.

currency

mon − A copper coin. kan − A bundle of 1,000 mon. monme − A silver piece. ryō − A gold piece, worth 60 monme or 4 kan

daimvõ

A feudal lord.

dőtanuki

A battle sword. Literally, "sword that cuts through torsos."

Edo

The capital of medieval Japan and the seat of the shogunate. The site of modern-day Tokyo.

han

A feudal domain.

hatamoto

Daimyō considered utterly loyal to the Tokugawa clan, with the right to meet the shōgun face to face. Their title, "standard bearers," came from history, when the warriors who would be promoted in peacetime to hatamoto had been the most trusted allies of Tokugawa Ieyasu, the first of the Tokugawa shōguns.

hollyhock crest

Each samurai family had a family crest considered synonymous with the clan itself. The Tokugawa clan crest was a three-leafed hollyhock. To point one's sword toward the shogun's crest was to point your sword toward the shogun himself, an unforgivable act of treason.

honorifics

Japan is a class and status society, and proper forms of address are critical. Common markers of respect are the prefixes ϱ and $q\varrho$, and a wide range of suffixes. Some of the suffixes you will encounter in Lone Wolf and Cub:

chan – for children, young women, and close friends

dono – archaic; used for higherranked or highly respected figures sama – used for superiors

san – the most common, used among equals or near-equals

sensei – used for teachers, masters, respected entertainers, and politicians

jizō

Local deities, represented by simple stone statues by the roadside. Often decorated with red cloth bibs.

kabuki

The best-known traditional Japanese theater, with elaborate staging and costumes. Tremendously popular with the townspeople of Edo.

Kamigata

The area around the imperial capital of Kyoto and the merchant city of Osaka. Now referred to as Kinki.

kan

6 shaku, approximately 1.8 meters.

Kantō

Literally, "east of the gate." Eastern Japan, north of the mountain chain around Mount Fuji, especially the region around Edo, presentday Tokyo.

kasezue

Literally, "deer staff." Distinguished by its antler-like cutting prongs.

kintaro

A legendary feral child, with red skin and superhuman strength.

kögi kaishakunin

The shogun's own second, who performed executions ordered by the shogun.

kurobiki, shubiki

Edo was a castle town that rose up around the moats and ramparts of Edo castle, the stronghold of the Tokugawa clan. The central core of the city, administered by the machi-buqvo (Edo city commissioner) and home to the households and estates of daimyo and samurai, was demarcated on official maps by a black line, the kurobiki. An outer red line, or shubiki, marked the limits of Greater Edo, the go-fungi, In the middle Edo period, the samurai class occupied some sixty percent of the city's land, and temples and shrines another twenty percent. That left only twenty percent of the land for a burgeoning civilian population exceeding one million.

machi-bugyō

The Edo city commissioner, combining the post of mayor and chief of police. A post held in monthly rotation by two senior Tokugawa vassals, in charge of administration, maintaining the peace, and enforcing the law in Edo. Their rule extended only to commoners; samurai in Edo were controlled by their own daining and his officers. The machi-langib had an administrative staff and a small force of armed policemen at his disposal.

mage

Pronounced mah-gay. The samurai's topknot.

mu

Nothingness, A crucial concept in Zen Buddhism, and a goal of all the martial arts. Clearing the mind of all extraneous thoughts and connections, to exist wholly in the moment, freed of all attachment to life and the world around you.

namu

From the Sanskrit namas: "take refuge in the Buddha." A common prayer for the dead

nō

Traditional theater, performed in masks on a bare stage. Favored by the samurai class.

rōnin

A masteries samuai. Literally, "one adrift on the waves." Members of the samurai caste who have lost their masters through the dissolution of ham, expulsion for mishehavior, or other reasons. Prohibited from working as farmers or merchants under the strict Confucian caste system imposed by the Tokugawa shogunate, many impoverished rönin became "hired gunss" for whom the code of the samurai was nothing but empty words.

ryū

Often translated as "school." The many variations of swordsmanship and other martial arts were passed down from generation to generation to the offspring of the originator of the technique or set of techniques, and to any xézif students that sought to kearn from the master. The largest schools had their own xiji training centers and scores of students. An effective swordsman had to study the different techniques of the various schools to know how to block them in combat. Many yii also had a set of special, secret techniques that the verte with taught to school initiates.

sakki

The palpable desire to kill, directed at another person. Sometimes called blood lost. Based on the concept of ki, or energy, found in spiritual practices and Japanese martial arts like Aikido. These body energies can be felt beyond the physical self by the trained and self-aware.

sanpin

A derogatory term for low-rank samurai. From the losing three-andone combination in dice games.

seisatsu vodatsu

Under the four-caste social system imposed by the Tokugawa shogunate, the samurai class had the unquestioned right to kill those in lower castes, often for the smallest of insults and infractions.

shaku

10 sun, approximately 30 centimeters.

sun

Approximately 3 centimeters.

KAZUO KOIKE

Though widely respected as a powerful writer of graphic fiction, Kazuo Koike has spent a lifetime reaching beyond the bounds of the comics medium. Aside from co-creating and writing the successful Lone Wolf and Cub and Crying Freeman manga. Koike has hosted television programs; founded a golf magazine; produced movies; written popular fiction, poetry, and screenplays; and mentored some of Japan's best manga talent.

Lone Wolf and Cub was first serialized in Japan in 1970 (under the title Kozure Okami) in Manga Action magazine and continued its hugely popular run for many years. being collected as the stories were published, and reprinted worldwide. Koike collected numerous awards for his work on the series throughout the next decade. Starting in 1972, Koike adapted the popular manga into a series of six films, the Baby Carl Assassin saga, garnering widespread commercial success and critical acclaim for his screenwriting.

This wasn't Koike's only foray into film and video. In 1996, Crying Freeman, the manga Koike created with artist Ryoichi Ikegami, was produced in Hollywood and released to commercial success in Europe and is currently awaiting release in America.

And to give something back to the medium that gave him so much, Koike started the Gekiga Sonjuku, a college course aimed at helping talented writers and artists — such as Ranma 1/2 creator Rumiko Takahashi — break into the comics field.

The driving focus of Koike's narrative is character development, and his commitment to character is clear: "Comics are carried by characters. If a character is well created, the comic becomes a hit." Kazuo Koike's continued success in comics and literature has proven this philosophy true.



GOSEKI KOJIMA

Goseki Kojima was born on November 3, 1928, the very same day as the godfather of Japanese comics, Osamu Tezuka. While just out of junior high school, the self-taught Kojima began painting advertising posters for movie theaters to pay his bills.

In 1950, Kojima moved to Tokyo, where the postwar devastation had given rise to special manga forms for audiences too poor to buy the new manga magazines. Kojima created art for kami-shibai, or "paper-play" narrators, who would use manga story sheets to present narrated street plays. Kojima moved on to creating works for the kashi-bon market, bookstores that rented out books, magazines, and manga to mostly low-income readers. He soon became highly popular among kashi-bon readers.

In 1967, Kojima broke into the magazine market with his series Dojinki. As the manga magazine market grew and diversified, he turned out a steady stream of popular series.

In 1970, in collaboration with Kazuo Koike, Kojima began the work that would seal his reputation, Kozure Okami (Lone Wolf and Cub). Before long the story had become a gigantic hit, eventually spinning off a television series, six motion pictures, and even theme song records. Koike and Kojima were soon dubbed the "golden duo" and produced success after success on their way to the pinnacle of the manga world.

When Manga Japan magazine was launched in 1994, Kojima was asked to serve as consultant, and he helped train the next generation of manga artists.

In his final years, Kojima turned to creating original graphic novels based on the movies of his favorite director, Akira Kurosawa. Kojima passed away on January 5, 2000 at the age of 71.



RONIN REPORT

By Tim Ervin-Gore
Weapons Glossary: Part One

Swords are by far the most romantic instruments of death in Japanese feudal history; from the graceful long sword, also called a daito or katana; and the shorter but powerful wakizashi; to the tanto used in the infamous seppuku act. Magnificent enough to supplant the noble horse and bow as the weapon of choice for samurai, the blade took on an almost religious significance, its art refined and secretive, both in the making and the wielding.

And the practice of making a good sword was kept secretive. Creating such a weapon is painstaking, scientific, and exact, and the art is practically lost. In the Samurai Sword handbook by John Yumato, much can be learned about the construction and identification of swords. But in writing Lone Wolf and Cub, Koike and Kojima showed a marked fascination with the plethora of dangerous and exotic weapons which evolved in feudal Japan. Many of these weapons can be found in common reference books, but quite a few are too obscure for a quick study. The following is a brief index of some of the weapons found in the first four volumes of Lone Wolf and Cub.

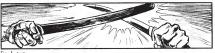


Fig. 1. tanto

In traditional Japanese sword smithery, three traditional sizes of swords evolved over a long period of time. The *tanto* (fig. 1) was the most commonly available. Often, under decree of stiff shogun rule, commoners were prohibited from carrying blades at all, aside from those used in agriculture and industry. When the

peasants decided to rise up against the ruling warrior factions, fewer dangerous weapons made it easier to quell the unruly citizens. However, when it was authorized (or out of sight), the simple and concealable tanto was the secret pillow partner, often wielded by women, and easily hidden in the folds of one's robes. Dogged by its reputation as a belly-slicing suicide instrument, the tanto was a useful second sword to the thrifty samurai. These knives were generally less than 12 inches in blade length, and, due to a largely utilitarian role, not always of the highest quality.

The wakizashi (or kodachi) (fig. 2), a medium sized sword 1-2 feet in length, was a stout and useful weapon. In Lone Wolf and Cub, Ogami's dotanuki is identified as a wakizashi, and a mean one at that. Miyamoto Musashi, a renowned samurai from the early 1600s, established a style of carrying and



ig. 2. wakizashi

wielding swords that would change the face of the samurai forever, that of carrying two swords (or dai-sha), and fighting with both at the same time. This new method popularized the making of swords in pairs. Though occasionally a samurai would choose to pair his long sword with a tanto, the samurai elite most likely carried a wakizashi as the match of his daito.



Fig. 3. daito

The daito (odachi, katana) (fig. 3), long and graceful, was the polished trophy of the samurai elite. Such swords of high quality and reputable manufacture were highly treasured and handed down through generations. This is the sword most romanticized in literature, film, and manga. A daito sword was usually over 2 feet in length, occasionally built longer to match the will and height of the samurai who wielded it. Being the main battle blade of the samurai, the daito was created with extreme precision, accounting for generations upon generations of secretive smithery. The methods of the archaic master swordsmiths were lost in waves of less violent times, as the masters themselves turned their skills and shops over to more modern uses, such as the manufacture of scissors and other tools. Their swords, however, still grace the walls of museums and collectors, many in fine condition, a testimony to their makers.





A samurai may have kept a few small knives for utility and tactical purposes, occasionally mounted in the hilt of a daito. These knives may have been used for throwing at an enemy or a last-ditch cut to the throat. The larger of these knives was the kozuka (fig. 4), which makes numerous appearances in the Lone Wolf and Cub series. An example of Koike and Kojima's use of such a weapon occurs in "The Flute of the Fallen Tiger" (LW&C Vol. 3), in which one of the Bentenrai brothers throws a small knife past the face of a mouthy commoner in a threatening gesture. Ogami returns the blade by tossing it straight into the scabbard of one of the brother's swords. As a side note, it should be mentioned that a few pages after the appearance of this kozuka, Ogami refers to it as a kogara — a small bird. But as Ogami's blade is referred to as a dotanuki, so would other blades be named after their

performance. So, a small blade made to fly swiftly through the air might have been called a kogara. Even more interesting were wari-bashi (split chopsticks). These small knives were likely to be quite handy for any number of uses. According to Yumoto's handbook, wari-bashi were used to secure one's hair, and their bases could handily be used as ear cleaners.

But the sword was not the first weapon, and its exclusive availability made it scarce amongst the fighting foot soldiers. Instead, many soldiers employed spears and spear-like instruments to occasionally administer slow death upon their enemies. One particularly effective method of fighting was the use of a spear from horseback (fig. 5), as shown in "Suio School Zanbato" (LW&C vol. 1). Skill



j. 5. spear fram harseback

with a spear was a highly regarded art, and coupled with the furious gallop of a powerful horse, the weapon was difficult to avoid and painfully effective. A pierced torso from a charge with a spear left many unfortunate soldiers groaning in pools of blood, awaiting merciful death.



Fig. 6. naginata

Such an offensive created the need for a properly defensive weapon. Taking up this duty was the incredibly effective *naginata* (fig. 6). With a long, wooden handle and a curved, one-sided blade, the

naginata was a vicious instrument akin to the halberd, historically used to chop the legs of cavalry horses and fight swordsmen at a safe distance. In Lone Wolf and Cub, Ogami's spring-loaded cart handles are a form of naginata, which he employs with deadly effect. Although the long blades of Ogami's spring-loaded polearms look a bit like the similar nagamaki, the handle of the weapon is longer than the blade, which was apparently the measure of difference between the two weapons. The naginata is a graceful weapon and is a popular modern martial art form.

In Lone Wolf and Cub, many pages are devoted to exploring the effectiveness of these standard war weapons, but Koike and Kojima seemed to enjoy the less conventional weapons and their tactical uses. One such weapon, or rather, an extension of numerous weapons, was the weighted chain. In Classical Bujutsu, an excellent study of Japanese martial tradition, Don Draeger describes the sickle and chain, or kusarigama (fig. 7), a multi-resourceful weapon. Casual observance of many Japanese martial traditions exposes likely evolutions of weapons, and some of the



Fig. 7. kusarigama

more impressive weapons derived from agricultural tools. Though pedestrian on its own, the addition of a light chain with an iron weight on the end changed the sickle into a death trap. Thrown by an expert, the weight could break bones (or trees, according to Koike and Kojima), and the chain could wrap around an opponent and his arms, leaving him vulnerable to the sickle's blade. An excellent example of the kusarigama and its use is shown at the end of "Close Quarters" (LW&C Vol. 3), in which Ogami finds himself face-to-face with a master of the kusarigama and is challenged to get beyond the reach of the iron weight at the end of the chain. The sickle aside, the weighted chain makes numerous appearances in Lone Wolf and Cub. In "A Father Knows

His Child Heart, as Only a Child Can Know His Father's" ($LW\partial C$ Vol. 1), a weighted chain is planted in the staff of one of Ogami's opponents. In "Eight Gates of Deceit" (also in Vol. 1), a woman attacks Ogami with a short sword and weighted chain, suggesting that there were many schools of study integrating such weapons.

Kolke and Kojima's fascination with exotic weapons extends beyond what can be found in most reference books. In "The Fultre of the Fallen Tiger," the three Bentenai brothers carry individual, specialized weapons of destruction. One brother carries a simple sword, but wields it in a special way, while another swings a short iron club, and the third brandishes a bladed bear claw. The iron club (fig. 8) was a useful weapon to many samurai. This pictured iron club is shorter than most surviving examples, and it seems to have a wooden haft, but the iron end works in the same way: brutal, bloody bludgeoning. In "The Bell Warden" (LW&C Vol. 4), three brothers specialize in weapons that present Ogami with new challenges. The marrikisa, the sanjinrai, and the injiuchi subute are each dangerous hand-to-hand combat weapons (see p. 45).



Fig. 7. iran club

With the motivation to outmaneuver the other schools and combatants, the samurai took it upon himself to learn the ways of all weapons in existence. Given the assortment of these dangerous objects, and the way each person creates his or her own variation, one could imagine what a challenge it would be to be Ogami Itto. It takes time to learn so much about the art of death, but such study was necessary to earn the position of kogi kaishakunin — which helps explain why it angered the Lone Wolf to spend such an effort only to be bested by corruption. Like the lost art of swordsmithing, the ever-changing art of war, and the ever-present involvement of politics, would eventually drain the warrior from us all.



Lone Wolf and Cub (Kozure Okami in Japan) is acknowledged worldwide for the brilliant writing of series creator Kazuo Kolke and the groundbreaking cinematic visuals of the late Goseki Kojima. Creating unforgettable imagery of stark beauty, kinetic fury, and visceral thematic power, the epic samural adventure has influenced a generation of visual storytellers both in Japan and in the West.

The [creators] really know how to pace a story, and their action sequences come alive on the page... A perfectly formed adventure comic.

Joel Meadows
 Tripwire magazine

- EISNER AWARD WINNER
- HARVEY AWARD WINNER

